columbian Star, anched every Saturday, BORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN-RAL CONVENTION, E COLUMBIAN OFFICE, MORTH E STREET, SHINGTON CITY.

three dollars per annum .- Anv ing five responsible subscriitled to the Star gratis, during will himself become respon niyment, he shall receive the so long as he retains five sub-

tions for pub'ication in the Star, abusiness, should be addressed to MEN S. MEEHAN, PUBLISHER.

its, by the square, 50 cents g insertion, 25 cents.

munications.

W. PRESBYTER OF CARTHAGE. Sotimius Florens Tertullianus, lain writer of the primitive me writings have come down to African, and born at Carthage His father was a ithe troops which served under on of Africa. Tertullian was at men, and a man, as he himself mus parts of his works, of loose in afterwards embraced the zigion, though it is not known na what occasion. He flourished inthe reigns of the emperors Sefantalla, from about the year 194 misprobable that he lived several krome mentions a report of his hind to a decrepit old age. There men his writings whence it can lid that he was a priest; but Je-He had great abilities and ed Christianity, and against hea-

marous usage which the Chris-

ally met with, engaged Tertul-

tate and plead their cause, both malice and cruelty of their enein this purpose he published his idicating it to the magistrates of mempire, and especially the Se-With incomparable learning mice, and with all possible eviarength of reason, he pleads the h sofferers, complains of the iniof their proceedings, particumatrates the falsehood of those were generally charged upon the holiness of their lives. Not ries." Tertallian addressed a neat dal discourse to Scapula, procontheir hearty prayers and endeafonlar instances of severity which

hadditional violence, and was now of the command of the emperor welf. The churches in all places the speak a word in season, emhason, and about the same time ad his discourse concerning Pawhich he very elegantly describes apecially urges it from the exthe same time his Prescription

an towards the latter part of his the church to follow the Monget to the bishopric of give him a rank among the fathers; but in

Carthage; and Jerome says, that the envy this respect it seems difficult to determine nant with Abraham was the covenant of which the Roman clergy bore him, and the outrageous manner with which they treated him, exasperated him against the church, great genius, but seemed deficient in point of and provoked him to quit it. What per- judgment. His piety was warm and vi- The covenant made with Abraham was a haps had as much weight as any of these gorous, but at the same time melancholy covenant of grace, and the same for subreasons, was the extraordinary austerity and austere; and his credulity and superwhich the sect of Montanus affected, which suited his monastic turn of mind. Whatever was the cause, he not only joined them, but wrote in their defence, and treated the church from which he departed, with unbecoming contempt. Errour, however, say's a modern ecclesiastical writer, is very inconstant; for Tertullian afterwards left the Montanists, or nearly so, and formed a sect of his own, called Tertullianists, who continued in Africa till Augustine's time, by whose labours their existence, as a distinct body, was brought to a close. The character of Tertullian is very strongly delineated by himself in his own writings; if there had been any thing peculiarly Chrisian, which he had learned from the Montanists, his works must have shown it; but the only change discoverable is, that he increased in his austerities. The time of his death is no where mentioned. Many historians have spoken highly of

the abilities and learning of this father, particularly Eusebius, who says that he was one of the ablest Latin writers, and particularly insists upon his being thoroughly conversant in the Roman laws; which may incline us to think that, like his scholar Cyprian, he was bred to the bar. Cyprian used every day to read part of his works, and, when he called for the book, said, 'Give me my master," as Jeronie relates. Lactantius allows him to have been skilled in all kinds of learning, yet censures him as a harsh, inelegant, and abstruse writer. Jerome, in his catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, calls him a man of a quick and sharp wit; and says in his Epistle to Magnus, that no other author had more learning and subtlety; but in other places he reprehends msit so positively, that it cannot his errours and defects; and in his Apology against Ruffinus, "commends his wit, but tich he employed vigorously in condemns his heresies." Vicentius Lirinensis gives this character of him; "Tertullian was (says he) among the Latins, what Origen was among the Greeks; that is to say, the first and most considerable man they had. For who is more learned than he? Who more versed, both in ecclesiastical and profane knowledge? Has he not comprised in his vast capacious mind all the philosophy of the sages, the maxims of the different sects, with their histories and whatever pertained to them? Did he ever attack any thing which he has not almost always either the house, is often so wearied, and so much pierced by the vivacity of his wit, or overmusice of their enemies, and thrown by the force and weight of his reasonings? And who can sufficiently extol the beauties of his discourse, which is so well guarded and linked together by a conurging their meckness and tinual chain of arguments, that he even their temperance and sobriety, forces the consent of those whom he can-6 God, and obedience to their not persuade; his words are so many sentrasonableness of their princi- tences; his answers almost so many victo-

Balzac thus expresses his sentiments of Tertullian, in a letter to his editor, Rigalwho had treated the Christius: "I expect (says he) the Tertullian everity. In this, he brings to you are publishing, that he may teach me lonesty and simplicity of Chris- that patience, for which he gives such admirable instructions. He is an author to prosperity of the empire, and whom your preface would have reconciled me, if I had an aversion for him; and if mience had lately inflicted upon the harshness of his expressions, and the dinance. How much better would it be tald not be reasonably supposed vices of his age, had dissuaded me from sent with any other design, so reading him : but I have had an esteem for Evenge the innocent blood that him a long time; and as hard and crabbed as he is, yet he is not at all unpleasant to be far more likely to be quiet, and being bapistians now enjoyed a little re- me. I have found in his writings that black tized, might, if necessary, be withdrawn meyear 202, the persecution was light, which is mentioned in one of the ancient poets; and I look upon his obscurity with the same pleasure as that of ebony which is very bright and neatly wrought. with martyrdoms. Tertullian, This has always been my opinion; for as the beauties of Africa are no less amiable, present opportunity, and wrote though they are not like ours, and as So-Tis in prison, to comfort them phonisba has eclipsed several Italian ladies, sufferings, and exhort them to so the wits of that country are not less pleasand final perseverance; also for ing with this foreign sort of eloquence; and I shall prefer him to a great many affected imitators of Cicero. And though we should grant to nice critics that his style is of iron, ses and commendations of that yet they must likewise own to us, that out of his iron he has forged most excellent our blessed Saviour. He also weapons: that he has defended the honour and innocence of Christianity; that he has quite routed the Valentinians, and struck Marcion to the very heart." Dr. Cave says of Tertullian's style, that "it has a certain mathe reason why his name jesty peculiar to itself, a sublime and noble transmitted to us with the ti- eloquence, seasoned abundantly with wit and The cause of his separation satire, which, at the same time that it exknown. Baronius has at- ercises the sagneity of a reader, highly enlealousy, because Victor was tertains and pleases him." The style, howfor him to the see of Rome; ever, of Tertullian, is a matter of less conhis disappointment, be- sequence than those other merits which

which of the two were predominant, his grace, virtues or his defects. He was endued with a stition, learned as he was, were such as could only have been expected from the darkest ignorance. He placed religion too much in austere observances; and in this respect, the littleness of his views appears conspicuous in the very first tract in the volume of his works, " De Pallio," the purport of which is to recommend a vulgar and rustic kind of garment for Christians in the place of the Roman toga; but a more remarkable instance is given of his absurd scrupulosity about such trifles, in which he warmly approves the conduct of a Christian soldier, who refused to wear a crown of laurel which his commander had given him with the rest of the regiment, and was punished for his disobedience. Upon the whole, although his works throw some light on the state of Christianity in his time, they contain very little matter of useful in-

To the Publisher of the Columbian Star. DEAR SIR,

I have read with much pleasure the letdo much good. The subjects which they treat are interesting, and the manner calcuconfessed, that most of the controversy at mitting to any ceremony. the present day, is the same in substance that it was many years ago, and but few, if

With these preliminaries, permit me to circumcision was the only introduction into offer, for your acceptance, a few extracts the covenant of grace, they must have conconnected with the subject of Baptism.

A correspondent in the Christian Spectator for June last, in complaining of certain usages which are still observed by many ducting the public worship of God;" among others, introduces that of "deferring the baptism of infants till the second prayer." fill the female mind with gloomy appre-His reasons are as follow:

Some years since, this practice, if I mistake not, was nearly universal. And I have no other objection to the continuance of it, than that the infant, by being kept long in affected, by the heat or cold, as to become an unconscious, but sore annoyance to the whole assembly. I need not describe the painful emotions of the mother in such a case; who, pitying her child, and conscious of the gazing impatience of the congregation, adds to the disturbance by her laborious assiduity to silence the blameless intruder. The fact often is, however, that, poised between the thought of removing her infant, and the hope of making it quiet-a hope which is not unfrequently strengthened as the prospect becomes more unpromising,-her embarrassment increases till she becomes fixed where she is. And then, what though the child at length become calm, and allow the voice of the speaker again to be heard, it is far from being certain, that the parents, at any subsequent period of the service, will have sufficiently regained that composure, with which they should come to that sacred orif parents were called upon to present their infants for baptism as the congregation are about to engage in the first prayer. At that time the subjects of the ordinance would from the assembly at any period afterwards, without inducing the apprehension of losing the opportunity by absence at the critical moment."

I think, from these reasons, it must appear very evident to every one, that it is not a good time to baptize infants at the close of the public exercises of worship: but, to me, the point is not yet settled, that they should be baptized before. Indeed, quire faith in its subject. Sir, I very much question, whether they should be baptized at all! this, however, the writer above takes for granted. But, by what authority would he support it? 1 am happy to find the following answer:

" All-whatever is done in the sanctuary, [should] be explicitly prescribed in the word of God. Hence, every usage or habit which is mistimed, unmeaning, or of doubtful utility, ought to be conscientiously laid aside by all who enter the courts of the Lord, and especially by the ministers of the

Very good .- But where is the Scripture for infant baptism?

" Dr. BELLAMY answers,-The defenders of infant baptism have always built their arguments on a supposition that the cove-

* See near the close of the same article.

"Mr. Bostwick, late minister of the Presbyterian church in New-York, in his slaves of a householder, as well as to his Vindication of Infant Bantism, p. 19, says: own seed. stance that is now in force under the Gospel. neither faith nor piety were ever required. This I look upon to be the grand turning point, on which the issue of the controversy very much depends; for if Abraham's covenant, which included his infant children, and gave them a right to circumcision, was not the covenant of grace, then I freely confess that the main ground on which we assert the right of infants to baptism, is taken away; and consequently, the principal arguments in support of the doctrine are overturned."*

Here is a plain answer .- " In the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established." But is it true that the covenant made with Abraham was the covenant of grace, and that baptism came in the place of circumcision? In the Christian Watchman of May 28th, and July 9th, we have the following very satisfactory reply:

"Were female infants members of the Jewish church? If so, how were they made members of that religious community? Not by circumcision. If they were members of the Jewish church, it must follow that circumcision was not an essential pre-requisite to church membership; and since females were once constituted members of the church, without any ceremony, it seems that the Gospel has abrogated their priviters, as far as published, from Luther to lege: for, it is said, they cannot now be Melancthon, and think them calculated to members of the church without having the initiatory rite of Christianity applied to lated to gain them attention. It must be these females are members without sub-Will it be said, that females were incapable of circumcision? It is readily granted; but the quesany arguments can now be adduced, which members of the church? Can we suphave not been before repeatedly urged and pose that God instituted an ordinance as inreplied to. I do, therefore, the more ap- troductory to the covenant of grace, which prove of the method pursued by your cor- from its very nature, necessarily excluded respondent-to exhibit old truths in the old all the female sex from the possibility of entering into that covenant? "If men among the Jews believed that

cluded that women were not in the cove nant. If circumcision was the only introduction into the covenant, is it not very unaccountable that we never read of one female doubting her interest in the covenant? ministers of various denominations, in con- The title of the man was explicitly announced, but an awful silence is maintained as to the title of the woman. The sexual aspect of circumcision, was calculated to hensions, that as the woman was the first in the transgression, all her female descendants were excluded from the benefits of the covenant of grace. In exact proportion to the certainty of the man's salvation; the uncertainty of the woman's salvation would appear. She might be supposed to say, I see how God loves the man." But as his salvation seems to turn on the difference of the sexes, does not this circumstance prove that females have nothing to do with he covenant of grace? As circumcision is the outward sign of the salvation of the man, it seems to be the visible token of the woman's perdition! But, if circumcision was not considered as the introduction to the covenant of grace, these apprehensions could not have been cherished. It appears very plain, that females, as well as males, were members of the Jewish church. It was theirs by birth-right : and, if we must speak of the privilege of one sex above the other, doubtless the female enjoyed the greater privilege of being exempt from the painful rite of circumcision; for circumcision was a yoke of bondage, and we have reason to rejoice that it is not imposed on the Gentiles. Was the man who now pleads so loudly for circumcision as a privilege, commanded to confer this privilege on his son, his very heart would bleed within him; and probably, like Moses, he would defer the bloody rite, till his very life was endangered by his neglect to perform it."-Exod. iv. 24.†

But, was baptism instituted as a substitute for circumcision? Let the question be of the importance of training up young men answered in view of the following considera-

"1. Circumcision was administered to males only: its substitute then should be confined to males only.

"2. Circumcision required not faith in its subject. Baptism, therefore, ought not to re-

"3. Circumcision was administered according to law on the eighth day. Its sub-stitute then should be administered on the eighth day. 4. Circumcision was administered by

parents, hot by priests ex officio. Baptism, its substitute, ought likewise to be administered by parents, not by priests, or clergy, ex officio. "5. Circumcision was a mark made up-

on, not the face of the subject. Baptism its substitute, ought not to be performed on "6. Circumcision was not a duty binding

upon the child, but upon the parents: it was an act of the parent, the subject was passive. Baptism, therefore, is not a duty of the subject, but of the parent; it is the parents' act, the subject is passive.

"7. Circumcision was administered to all

* Bellamy's Works, vol. iii. p. 130. † From the London Baptist Magazine. a man's slaves,-all born in his house, and bought with his money. Baptism, therefore, ought to be administered to all the

"8. Circumcision required no piety in the parent to entitle his child to this ordinance; of a parent to entitle his child to circumcision. Piety or faith ought not then to be demanded as necessary in parents to the baptism of their children.

9. Circumcision imported that its subject was entitled to all the promises made to Abraham concerning his natural seed. Baptism, its substitute, therefore, imports that its subject is entitled to a share in all the temporal blessings promised to the seed of Abraham.

"10. Circumcision was a token or sign in the flesh of the covenant made in the seventeenth chapter of Genesis; baptism is, therefore, a token, or sign in the flesh of the covenant made with Abraham in the seventeenth chapter of Genesis.

"11. Circumcision was not to be performed in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Baptism, its substitute, is therefore not to be performed in these names.

"12. Circumcision was identified with the law of Moses, (John 23.) and shared the same fate. Bap is, therefore, identified with the law of Moses, and must share the same fate.

"13. Circumcision has come to such a crisis, that whosoever is circumcised, Christ shall profit him nothing; therefore baptism, its substitute, will also come, or has now come to such a crisis, that whosoever is baptized, Christ shall profit him

"14. Circumcision did not exempt one of the Jews from baptism, when they believed in Christ; therefore its substitute, baptism, ought not to exempt a believer from being baptized again and again."

Yours, respectfully, * W. *

Missionary.

FOREIGN.

We select from the Missionary Herald for the present month, the following particulars of the mission stations under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

CEYLON.

Native Mission College.

In a joint letter of the missionaries, dated December 15th, 1824, they dwell at considerable length on the subject of a college for the liberal education of native youths of good

About a year since, when taking a review of the several considerations which had led us to establish the Central School, or rather to prepare the way for a College, it seemed to us that but one encouragement was want-

ing. This the Lord has been pleased to grant ,to a degree which even exceeds our most sanguine expectations; so that our Central School, and, indeed, all our Boarding Schools, are made much more interesting than formerly, by the hopeful conver-sion of some of the youth, thirty-seven of whom are now candidates for admission to our Church.

In reference to the conduct and the studies of the boys in the Central School, we are happy to state, that we have every encouragement we would reasonably expect in a country, where the habit of close study, and the influence of Christian principle, have hitherto been alike unknown. Many of the youth manifest not only talent, but considerable ambition to excel, and it is no small additional encouragement, that we have about ninety* more in our Boarding School, whose prospect, for a thorough education, is no less flattering than that of those who are now in the Central School.

The committee are already acquainted with the extent of the Tamul population, both on this island and on the neighbouring continent; and we presume no remarks of ours can deepen the conviction already made with such literary and moral qualifications, as will enable them not only to withstand the common temptations to indolence and vice, but to command respect, and to go for-ward in the cause of Christ without the aid and direction of foreign missionaries. mean, that every country should be furnished, from its own inhabitants, with men of science and religion, so as to have the principles of life and growth within itself. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that many men of such qualifications might now easily find employment in this district, and on the neighbouring continent. We mention this to show, that our College, if carried forward with vigour and without delay, has every encouragement; but if not, we shall probably lose many, if not most of the advantages

Believing, as we do, after the experience and reflection of more than a year, that all the important benefits brought to view in the Plan, can be fully realized, in a comparatively short time, and that the largest anticipations may be eventually secured, in the completion of such an institution as is needed for the furtherance of science and religion

* This number is designed to include only the more promising youths; for the whole number of scholars in the Boarding Schools, is considerably greater.-Editor Mis. Her.

New Encouragements.

In a letter from Mr. Winslow to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Oodooville, January 10, 1825, mention is made of some very encouraging indications of continued divine favour to that mission.

You will have returned thanks to God for his grace bestowed on those around us, at the commencement of the past year; and, ere this reaches you, may have heard with rejoicing that, at the conclusion of the ed again "to revive his heritage when it was weary."

silent, but we trust effectual, operation of the heathen?

the Holy Spirit on many hearts. Preceding September 3.—Earl and accompanying it, was an uncommon All the stations witnessed new zeal and ackened before and had gone back; and new both in our schools, and among our schoolnected with the mission in various ways, who had long been instructed, but remained hardened. One of them, an assistant in or less serious, and eight or ten may be said to appear well. Of the lads in the Central school, and the children in the Boarding schools, several have of late hopefully passed from death unto life.

Of the revival a year ago, we are hoping to gather in the first fruits on the 20th inst. Yesterday the candidates, 44 in number, supper is to be administered to the native nion, as may be present.

We trust it may be a day long to be remembered. And as it is, perhaps, in consequence of the thanksgivings which Christians, in our native land, are now offering to God for his former mercies towards this mission, that he has been again pleased to visit us; so, in consequence of what he is now doing, we hope praises will ascend to bring down fresh supplies of grace. Let the heople praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

Extracts from Mr. Poor's Journal at Tilli-

pally. Sabbath, March 23 .- This afternoon met with a number of head-men at the rest-house. On my urging them to receive the Gospel,

which they had long heard, but hitherto rejected, one of them observed, "You have now thirteen schools under your control, containing 5 or 600 children, of both sexes; the next generation will no doubt be Christians. This should satisfy you; you ought not to be urgent with us, who have grown up in the Tamul religion, and are bound by our customs and by our priests." Though he made these remarks in a sporting manner, it was evident that he partly believed what he said. The opinion is gaining ground that Christianity will ultimately prevail throughout the country. In view of all I see, I do indulge strong hopes, that the Lord is fast preparing the way for some signal display of his power and grace among this people.

30.-Visited two schools. Am pleased to find that the girls attached to them manifest more interest in their studies than heretofore. The mothers of some of them are more disposed than formerly to send their children to school.

This afternoon I had much conversation with several head-men in the village near the rest-house, on the subject of female education, and urged them to follow the Maniagar's example. Two of them promised to send their daughters, if I would again employ lyumpully, a schoolmaster in that place, who was formerly in the service of the mission, and whom, by way of eminence, I denominate the heathen schoolmaster. I readily complied with their proposal, and directed the man to commence a school for boys and girls.

April 26 .- At the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Mallagum Bible Society, lege, with a great body of servants, and retue Court Interpreter, who is Treasurer to quested books. tue Court Interpreter, who is Treasurer to the Society, a heathen, read a chapter from the Bible at the opening of the meeting. This is an advance in the cause worthy of being noticed. No one, who is professedly a heathen, has taken such an active part at any of our meetings.

May 7 .- The second anniversary of Mrs. Poor's decease. Having given previous notice that I should hold a meeting for females on the occasion, I had the pleasure of seeing 25 women and a number of girls pre-sent. Some of them were much affected at the recital of past scenes. Yesterday, on my inviting the wife of one of the head-men, and urging her to attend the meeting to-day, she proposed, in order to excuse herself, and compromise the matter, that, at some convenient time, I should hold a meeting for females at her house. Even such a proposal

August 31 .- As I was visiting from house to house this afternoon, I saw a number of persons in the road near me. I entered into conversation with them on the necessity of renouncing their idols, and of trusting in Jesus Christ. A very old man, who had lost one eye, and could see but poorly with the other, pressed through the company, and, coming close to me, and staring me in the face, said, in a very impressive manner, "Sir, how long since this religion came into the world?" I replied, "God gave it to our first parents, whom he created." "If so,—said he,—how does it happen, that we have known nothing about it all this time?" This question was asked with all the confidence of a conclusive argument against the same year, also, the Lord hath appear- religion of Christ. Oh, when will Christians feel the force of this reproach,-and when will they do all that God requires of them The last two months have been a time of to take up this stumbling block out of the

September 3 .- Early this morning I left Oodooville, in company with Messrs. Knight spirit of prayer-fervent, weeping prayer. and Winslow, to distribute tracts at the great temple in Nellore. After riding about three tivity among the members; a revival of miles over an extensive plain, we came in old impressions in those who had been awa- sight of a large number of men and women returning home from the temple. 'As we cases of conviction among careless sinners, had but about a hundred tracts, and the supply for the occasion was at Nellore, Mr. masters, and others connected with us. The Knight rode directly home to hasten them case of some young men has been particu-to us, while we took the main path to the larly interesting. There were several conread. Just as we came in sight of the temple, our stock of tracts failed. I passed with much difficulty tlfrough the immense the Central school, named T. Dwight, had, crowd of people, that I might the sooner for some time, been more or less anxious meet the bearer of the tracts. When I met about his soul; but unable to give up all him, I took about half of what he had, and for Christ. After the last awakening com- hastened back to divide with Mr. Winslow. menced, he was more deeply affected; and There was no time to be lost, the people at length, against much opposition, came out on the Lord's side. His taking a decided stand, had some effect upon others. there were three principal roads leading These were made the special subjects of from the temple, we agreed severally to ocprayer and effort, and the Lord appeared cupy them. Not suspecting any difficulty in to bless the means used. Two, who are passing, I began to distribute a few tracts connected with the station of Tillipally, and as I went through the crowd. But, as soon three at this station, were more especially as the news was spread a little, they all awakened and brought to deep concern; pressed towards me, and literally crowded and have subsequently been made partakers me on every side, with hand over hand by of a Christian hope. They are all from fifties,—perhaps hundreds,—every one cry-the most respectable families, and stand ing, "Give me one, Give me one." I was very high among the people. If they re-main steadfast, a heavy blow will be given arm, and coat too, (for they became so bold to heathenism. Many of the schoolmas- as to endeavour to help-themselves) and to ters, also, at the different stations, are more refuse giving a single tract until I should be

out of the throng.
At this time I had an opportunity to count the poor souls, who were rolling after the car; and, to my astonishment, found them to be upwards of four hun-

It was with some difficulty I could reach the place I was to occupy. I then began were propounded at all our stations. A large to distribute to such only of those, who temporary building has been erected in a passed me going from the temple, as could central village, sufficient to accommodate read, refusing to give to boys, as the stock about 3,000 people, and we have reason to was small, and many of them belonged to hope it will be more than filled. The or-dinance of baptism is to be administered to distributed tracts. In about an hour and the candidates, after a sermon and addresses a half, I distributed nearly five hundred prepared for the occasion, and the Lord's tracts. After this I joined Messrs. K. and W., who had been quite as successful. members, who will then amount to more We had never seen the people, including than 70, and to such missionaries and others all classes, receive tracts with so much eagerness.

London Tract Society.

The twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of this Society, was held on the 13th of May. From the annual Report which was read to the meeting, it appears that the Society cirten millions five hundred thousand tracts: making the total issues of the Society more than SEVENTY MILLIONS. The following is an abstract of the Report:

CHINA.

As the living teachers of Christianity are not permitted to visit China, the only method of making an impression upon this vast empire, is through the medium of tracts and Billes, distributed among the Chinese, who in great numbers reside at Malacca, Singapore, and other European settlements, and maintain a constant intercourse with their own country. This method has been adopted, and has been attended with the happiest success.

Numerous copies of the Chinese Scriptures and tracts have been lately put in circulation; as many as 4000 of the latter within a period of four months. At the celebration of a Chinese festival, the Missionaries were invited into the principal temple, by he respective residents of that nation at Malacca, and were permitted to give their Chinese books to every one of the assembly who could read; the priests alone refused to receive them.

At Singapore, to which place the Chinese College has been removed, Dr. Morrison has, at his own expense, erected a bookseller's shop, with a school room adjoining, where the Chinese version of the Scriptures, Brunswick, and at Kingston, in Upper Ca-and religious tracts, will be exhibited for nada.

A letter to Dr. Morrison says,-" It will gladden your heart to hear that many, both of the Chinese and the Malays, have lately called and begged for the Word of Life. We sent lately to Cochin-China, by government vessels, belonging to that country, nearly 3000 volumes of Chinese books. They were eagerly read by the Cochin-Chinese, and many of their great men came to the Col-

In consequence of this animating intelligence, the Committee placed £300 at the disposal of Dr. Morrison and the Missionaries at Malacca. They also voted to devote all the profits of a little periodical work, entitled "The Child's Companion," which is published by the Society, and extensively circulated in Great Britain, to the circulation of Tracts in China and the East. The profits of this work, during the past year, amounted to \$200.

HINDOOSTAN.

Calcutta .- It appears, that the Missionaries at Calcutta have circulated 170,000 tracts in the English, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee languages. A Missionary, in connexion with the Baptist Society, in India, writes, -"I cannot conclude without telling you that this morning I have seen a whole famifrom such a woman is an advance in the ly of natives, consisting of grandfather, father, mother, and three sons, all evidently has been completed.

among this people; we feel it our duty to Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Levi seeking the way of salvation. They were place before the Committee the great implace the committee the great implace the committee the great implacement in the committ he threw indignantly into the road, where one of the boys belonging to the family, about fifteen years of age, saw it, and carried it home. They read it, and came for more: I gave them the Four Gospels, and hope that time will show the Tract has not been read in vain."

Madras.-The Madras Society is very active in the distribution of Tracts. The Committee have granted to this Society 50 reams of printing paper, and 12,000 English Tracts.

Nagercoil.-The members of the Society at this place are native Hindoos, and the institution possesses peculiar interest from this circumstance. Six Tracts have been published in Tamul by this Society.

Bellary .- More than 15,000 Tracts, English and native, have been distributed from this place during the past year, and with the most gratifying effect.

Bombay .- The American Missionaries at have shown us that tens and tens of thousands more are needed, which we cannot supply for want of pecuniary means." In compliance with this request the Committee forwarded 16 reams of paper, and 4780 Fracts; and the Missionaries were authorsed to draw for £30 on the formation of a Tract Society at Bombay.

CEYLON.

The Wesleyan Missionaries have translated various Tracts into the languages of the Island, in Singalese, in Tamul, and in Indo-Portuguese, and testify to the value of scriptural Tracts, for distribution in places where the Christian missionary cannot gain access. The Committee have sent 3000 English Tracts and a further grant of paper to aid the Wesleyan brethren.

AUSTRALASIA The Austrelasian Religious Tract Society continues in active operation. £50 have been

remitted from this Society. Various grants have been made to friends, sailing for New South Wales, and also for the been recently formed.

George Bennet, Esq. one of the Deputation from the London Missionary Society, communicates the pleasing information, that at Matavia a religious tract has been written and printed in Taheitan; it is called " Parau Taitoito," "A Word of warning," or " The Warning Voice," and has been widely circulated among both children and adults.

AFRICA.

About 12,000 English and Dutch tracts have been sent during the past year to missionaries stationed in different parts of South Africa; and on the application of the Church Missionary Society, 6,500 books were granted to the missionaries at Sierra Leone.

Society has been established at this place, and a supply of 9000 French and English tracts have been forwarded to the new So-

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is less than two years since the Society commenced its operations in that interesting portion of the globe. During the past year, by the assistance of some Spaniards of pieculated, during the past year, more than ty and literary attainments, twelve Spanish tracts have been added to the Society's catalogue, and several others are in the course of publication. More than 82,000 Spanish tracts have

been forwarded to Lima, Carthagena, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Cuba, the Bahamas, and Mexico, and more than 24,000 placed at the disposal of the Liverpool Tract Society, have been forwarded from that city to different ports of the South Amecan continent. In these grants and in the Spanish translations more than £300 have been expended. To this object the Committee have devoted the profits of the "Tract Magazine," amounting to the sum

WEST INDIES.

More than 8,000 tracts and books have been forwarded to the West Indies; of this number 2150 were sent to Mr. Dawes at Antigua, and 3000 to the missionaries of the United Brethren at St. Kitt's.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Under this head, the Committee state that they have sent 13,000 tracts and books to Newfoundland; 22,000 to Halifax; 11,600 to Guysborough, and 17,000 to Niagara, besides a large quantity purchased by the Society at Niagara. New Tract Societies have been formed during the past year at Quebec and Halifax, at St. John's, in New-

EUROPE.

Russia .- To Archangel, 4,300 tracts have been sent, and to Riga, 3,000.

Poland.-To the missionaries in Poland the Committee have granted 5,600 English tracts, besides German and French tracts to the value of £30. They have also agreed to defray part of the expense of printing a series of tracts in the Polish language.

Prussia.-The Committee have engaged to pay the expense of translating and printng six new tracts for distribution in the Grand Dutchy of Berg.

Darmstadt .- The revered and indefatigable Dr. Leander Van Ess, continues his valuable labours. He has been actively engaged in the circulation of some tracts, written by himself, in support of the universal dissemination of the word of God. On this subject the Committee felt the call for assistance so important, that they placed £100 at his disposal.

Hamburg.—The Hamburg Society has circulated during the past year more than 38,000 tracts. The Committee have forwarded to this Society 1000 Dutch tracts, and 1000 Danish tracts, for the use of the sailors, and have authorized the Society to print an edition of 5000 of the abridged Bible Catechism, in German, at the expense of the London institution. This important work

France.-The Paris Tract Society has circulated during the past year 80,000

Spain.-Spanish Tracts, to the number of 5000, have been forwarded to Gibraltar, Bayonne, and Minorca.

Malta and Greece .- Twenty-three excellent Tracts, in Modern Greek, and press of the 16th instant, of which 33 in Italian, have been printed at the press of the 16th instant, of which 33 lent Tracts, in Modern Greek, and thirteen Greek Tracts have been extensively disseminated in the Ionian isles, and various parts of Greece; and there were increased calls for further supplies.

Scotland .- The Edinburgh Tract Sociey has circulated during the past year 4000,-000 Tracts and books. There are also many other active Societies and Associations in Scotland.

Ireland .- The Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland continues its efficient operations. During the past year, its sales amounted to 453,778; and 27,587 Tracts were gratuitously distributed. A taste for Bombay have applied for assistance. They reading appears to increase in Ireland as say,-" For several years we have printed education advances. The Society has made and distributed many thousand Religious to various institutions, as well as individuals, Tracts, and have had the most ample evidence of their utility. The thousands of the great truths of the Gospel, grants. Tracts which we have already distributed, amounting in the whole to nearly 70,000

> England .- A single individual whose time is occupied in visiting hospitals, prisons, and work-houses, has distributed more than 70, 000 Tracts during the past year. At the Fairs in London 158,000 Tracts have been distributed; 14,000 at the different executions; 32,000 to persons found violating the Sabbath; 30,000 to seamen on the river Thames; 4000 to soldiers; 16,000 to pensioners, and 34,000 to the hop-pickers in Kent and Sussex.

Zummary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

England .- By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Topaz, Capt. Callender, in 31 days from Liverpool, London dates to June 12th, and Liverpool dates to the 14th of June, have use of different convict ships; and to friends been received. The activity of commercial proceeding to Van Dieman's Land. In the speculation had received some check, by a latter place, a Religious Tract Society has decline in cotton. A letter from Liverpool dated June 11th, says-"the import of cotton into Liverpool this year, as compared with that of last year, during the same period, has been 276,000 bags against 212,600; and though the stocks in the ports are estimated at 296,000 only, against 374,000 in June last year, yet as prices are just double what they then were, the present stocks exceed those of last year, in point of value, in no less a sum than £1,500,000 upon a moderate computation.

Supplies continue to come forward freely; and a vessel from New-York to Havre, within these few days, has contributed to shake the confidence of holders. The total import of the week amounts to 24,950 packages, and the sales to about 1970, consisting of 10 fair to good Sea Islands, at the most dreadful of human maladi 31d.; 440 Uplands, at 15½ to 16d. for ordinary to middling; 16½ to 18d. for fair to good, and 19d. for fine; 570 New-Orleans, least, have no share in the result." at 163 to 101d.; 60 Alabama, at 18 per lb. &c.; being a decline of 1 to 11d. upon last week's prices. There are few buyers, and the market indicates a still further decline, so that quotations cannot be correctly given.

A letter from a British officer, dated at Chittagong, February 4th, speaks confidently of a speedy termination of hostilities with the Burmese, and of the British being able to negotiate a treaty on their own

On Mr. O'Connell's return to Ireland, something like a triumph, or public welcome, was got up for the occasion. He made a suitable address to the people, who crowded round him.

France .- By the arrival at New-York, of the packet ship Queen Mab, Captain Richards, from Havre, Paris papers to the 14th to the growth of the mulberry and the have been received. The following breeding of the worm, it is believed to the provide the mulberry and the breeding of the worm, it is believed to the growth of the mulberry and the provide the mulberry and the provided the mulberry and the mulberry an extract of a letter from Havre, dated June 15th, gives the state of the cotton market at that place :- " I have no change whatever to remark to you on the subject of our market, which continues calm. The spinners are still sufferers, and seem determined to wait a greater fall before they will purchase any cotton. Some partial sales have been effected by importers, who are glad to realize a good profit when they find opportunities, which, however, are very scarce. The prices may be quoted at 41 to 45s. for Orleans; 34 to 38 for Uplands; 37 to 41 for Alabamas, &c."

Greece.- Accounts which appear to be authentic, state that the Greeks have obained some important victories.

On the 11th of May the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favoured by a southerly wind, attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself among them, and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates-two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than sixty vessels burnt, sunk, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibraham Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 3,000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 30, says-" official accounts of this event have been published at Hydra. Odysee has been given up to the Greek government."

Accounts from Odessa, in Russia, dated May 19 and 20, state that the vessel of the Captain Pacha, narrowly escaped being burnt, and is ashore near Gallipoli. accident is attributed to the bad organization of the crew, They also report the death of Mehemet Ali Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt, which information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria on the 13th, but we think wants confirmation.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli di Romani. It is said the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

The Weather.-During the the weather has been as opport was during the preceding week York the thermometer ranged 99°. One hundred and hinety occurred in that city, in the occasioned by drinking cold water ton the mercury reached 100°. The from the heat and improdent use water in this city, have been est from 25 to 30, principally natives of In Providence, Rhode Island, the stood at 9910 on Monday, at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, at 4 P.M. At Albany ed 97°; and on the Catskil Monrose to 92°. In Philadelphia, a the ter in the shade, out doors, stood at the sun, 130°; in doors, stood at the sun, 130°; in doors, 90°, on last. A number of deaths were on by drinking cold water. No case kind has occurred in our city, that

96°; but the heat has been steady, ry debilitating. Slave Trade.—This horrible traff man flesh, so disgraceful to hum revolting to the best feelings of the we regret to find is still carried at tivity. A letter from Havana and June 28th, to the Editor of the X Advocate, says:

learned. The mercury has not e

"The insurrection at Material down for the present. How have as well to policy as to humanity t slave trade carried on between the and Africa. The French brig Cyntons, landed between three and a dred slaves from Africa in this con dred slaves from Africa in this color days ago. She is now in port, report self on her arrival in ballast; she continued to the United States of the United at Matanzas, was well known to be recently engaged, and deeply, in the

By a letter (published amongst the mentary papers on the slave trade Dutocq & Co. at St. Jago de Cuba, on cellence of their market for slaves,

that slaves are called " Logs of Ebo Hydrophobia.—A London paper that several persons at Brighton, E have been bitten by mad dogs. On number was Mr. White, a Surgeon. gentleman does not believe that the called Hydrophobia can be commun the way generally supposed, and he lutely refused to adopt any of the tions recommended in such cases: wound, which was on his arm, has be fered to heal. The dog was secure subsequently died in his keeping; e ing the various symptoms of hydrodo Mr. White, in reference to this case

-"That a bite from any dog, dying similar circumstances, can infuse as poison in the human system—let it is ed by any name—I deny. I have, minds of medical friends, staked my my opinions; I have every confidence of bigotry, in their correctness; and (what others have been pleased to Coronation of Charles X .- The ca

who assisted at the Coronation of Cha are not members of the Sacred They were the French Cardinals Ch Connerre and De la Fare, (and not l as mentioned,) and of course the Po no hand in the ceremony as he had int onation of Napoleon, as Emperor. circumstance is worth a passing as also is the fact, that the five most spicuous lay characters who figured coronation, were the Ex-Bonapartist Teyrand, Jourdan, Soult, Moncey, and

Culture of Silk in Egypt .- The of silk in Egypt, is said to have been taken, by orders of the Pacha, on a equally extensive with that of cotton as the soil and climate are alike faro there will, at no remote period, be a crease in the produce of a commo in such universal request throughou

Long Pump.-A pump for one Mexican Mining companies, of 100 length, has recently been cast at a near Cincinnati. The bore is al inches; and the pump was cast in tached pieces, of 10 feet in len This stupendous pump cost six con pound, and each piece weighing pounds; the aggregate cost was 86 was taken to New Orleans, by the boat Mississippi.—From New Orle was intended to ship it to some M port, whence it will be carried a miles into the interior. Finally, I borne 30 miles up a steep and mountain, on the backs of the lad the place of destination. This pump worked by steam.

Delaware and Passaic Canal-li in a New-York paper, that course been entered into for excavating of twenty sections of the Canal to on waters of the Delaware and Pink The contracts, it is reported, with very favourable terms for the excavation is to be commenced in It is said, an inclined plane on a la feet, will be finished this season, recommended by Professor Renwa lumbia College. Farmington Canal-The co

commencing the excavation of the Ca posed to be cut from New-Haven Farmington, to Northampton, took the 4th of July, at Southwick, the b town on the route of the Canal bet necticut and Massachusetts. The blage of people was very great, three thousand. Addresses were by Governor Wolcott, and the Ho man, of Northampton; after Governor and President of the both commenced the work.

Pennsylvania.—The duties Pa Auctioneers of the city of Phila ing the year ending on the 1st of las amounted to \$72,513 30, independent 14,300 paid for licenses; making ceipts from this source of revenue year ending with the S1st May, 38.

The whole amount paid by all tioneers in the State, during the pair inc.

of that sum, about \$800 was pu

MISCELLANEOUS

boat Actident - An board the steam-! July 7th, just after for Wheeling. The ! black man, however, and one or two other No other damage was Letters .- Seventy-nine were received at the Ne during the quarter endin General Lafayette's Towns

JULY

Whee has fixed upon townshi Tallahasse, as the land gra s to General Lafayette. ges to dellas to 200,000 dol. Yaluable Discovery .- Extens whe stone producing the first me used to make water cemen scorered along the proposed blaware and Hudson canal, in New-York. Reward of Genius.—Mr. M late London paper, besides rea

100 by his road contracts, h Igrant of £4,000, as a further is ingenious contrivances.—I soping the steam engine to gring, upon less than comswages, (namely, £50 per a ever having gained one far ortant discoveries. Pirates .- A Dutch ship arriv which had succeeded in t

atical launch with about 20 m the near Matanzas. The erred his fire until the piratic hearly alongside, when he open-sit and musquetry upon them of 10 men, and wounded two or wind being light enabled the r Papers received from New to Lavinia, inform us that litely visited the inlets on this

khmus of Darien and the bay

Captain Hall, of the brig E ms that he was boarded Thomas, by an officer from Rates' ship Hornet, Captain I bformed that several piratica ben destroyed by boats from the south, side of Cuba. The ed on the 2d instant for Cuba Porto Rico-ohicers and crew Late from Key West .- A let West, dated 23d ult. states the sill continued unhealthy. The frigate Constellation, Co ton, was still at the Island, to days, destination unknown.— John Adams, Captain Nichols preceding week for Matanzas: The new Hospital, erecting central part of the Island, w



operations until next fall, in co

were about two thirds finished

The contractor f faished. The contractor if

COLUMBIAN

WASHINGTON SATURDAY, JULY ?

CHEERING INTELLIG New-Y k. The Agent of the New-Yor

ention, in a letter to the Edit tist Register, states that about most of whom are young, hav necks to the yoke of Chris with him in baptism, and church at Burnt Hills, unde care of Elder Whiting. In t he mentions that a gracious ing on in the town of Half M different ages have yielded to tre of Jesus, and between 6 been added to the church by

Vermont. Aletter from the Rev. Phar lated Poultney, July 4, to a her in the Columbian Colleg Mowing particulars: "The train of events which

secration to the pastoral burch and society, has been by the superintendence an indulgent Providence. han a year ago, this people anicted by the loss of their tminent pastor, the Rev. C They had been so long accu ide in his prudence and disc when he died, for the mon their last support in this we and nothing but inevitable r thurch. But this very conste them to exertion; and, by t ing, more than one hundred soon added to the society. contrary to my calculations ing you to the south, (which more than a year before.) I and pressed into actual serv "Their severe bereaven

caused fervent prayers to b shurch for a revival of rel prayers, we trust, have not onsiderable number have b ful subjects of regenerating have been baptized into the church, and several have jo to other denominations. donate is God, in thus fo

out Accident.-An accident ocon board the steam-boat Ohio, at July 7th, just after she left the Wheeling. The flue of one of for vincensed in consequence of the citing too low. No person was killlack man, however, was severely and one or two others slightly in-No other damage was done.

Letters .- Seventy nine thousand ship ere received at the New-York posting the quarter ending on the 30th

ral Lafayette's Township .- Colonel has fixed upon township No. 1, joinahasse, as the land granted by Con-General Lafayette. Its worth is ated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

hable Discovery.—Extensive quarries stone producing the first quality of the god to make water cement, have been red along the proposed line of the are and Hudson canal, in Ulster coun-

gord of Genius .- Mr. M'Adam, says London paper, besides realizing above w by his road contracts, had the espemot of £4,000, as a further reward for nious contrivances.-Poor Henry sho has made a path on the ocean by ing the steam engine to navigation, athousand of M'Adam's, is existing, ring, upon less than common mechaages, (namely, £50 per annum) with-nt having gained one farthing by his mut discoveries.

otes.-A Dutch ship arrived at Havasich had succeeded in beating off a iallaunch with about 20 men on board, near Matanzas. The captain rehis fire until the piratical vessel was alongside, when he opened his broadand musquetry upon them, which killmen, and wounded two or three—the being light enabled the remainder to

pers received from New Orleans by lavinia, inform us that pirates have visited the inlets on this side of the antain Hall, of the brig Exchange, insthat he was boarded while at St. imas, by an officer from the United es ship Hornet, Captain Kennedy, and fined that several piratical barges had adestroyed by boats from said ship, on outh side of Cuba. The Hornet, sailon the 2d instant for Cuba, to touch at m Rico-officers and crew all well. lut from Key West .- A letter from Key ated 23d ult. states that the Island

minued unhealthy. Refrigate Constellation, Com. Warringawas still at the Island, to sail in a few destination unknown .- The corvette Adams, Captain Nicholson, sailed the ding week for Matanzas:

he new Hospital, erecting in a more mil part of the Island, was about half The contractor for the Light his had been compelled to suspend his ons until next fall, in consequence of



NUMBIAN STAR

WASHINGTON CITY, MTURDAY, JULY 23, 1825.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE. New-York.

he Agent of the New-York Baptist Contim, in a letter to the Editor of the Bap Register, states that about 30 persons, him in baptism, and united to the added to the church by baptism.

Vermont.

Aletter from the Rev. Pharcellus Church, Poultney, July 4, to a Christian broin the Columbian College, contains the owing particulars: The train of events which has led to my

accration to the pastoral charge of this arch and society, has been strongly markby the superintendence and goodness mindulgent Providence. A little more a year ago, this people were deeply acted by the loss of their venerable and ment pastor, the Rev. Clark Kendrick. by had been so long accustomed to conaty to my calculations of accompanypressed into actual service.

mate is God, in thus following the last new tracts that come to hand:

pittsburg, &c. The residue by gloom of despondency with the first dawnthe praise."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Resident Agent of the American Covarious sources, between the 14th of March extensively useful. and the 13th of July, amounting to \$605 86 cts.; of which sum at least \$218 23 cts. were collected in the District of Columbia.

The Society has resolved to send a vessel from Norfolk, Va. with emigrants to Africa, on or before the first day of September next. Any society, congregation, or individual, who will contribute ten dollars to with spirit, whilst now it proceeds slowly, the funds of this institution, will have the for want of this kind of help. privilege of sending some free person of good habits and character to the colony, in the dropping of a tract along the road was the above mentioned vessel: At the last the means of so informing a family that they advices the colony was in a prosperous condition: The emigrants enjoyed good health, and were contented with their situation:

GEORGIA

notice to the Secretary of War, that he has refused to hold any further intercourse with Major Andrews, special Agent of the U. States: The Governor has adopted this resolution in consequence of a letter which the Major addressed to Col. Crowel, Creek Agent, containing his reasons for suspending the Colonel from the duties of his office, during the investigation of the causes that led to the death of General M'Intosh.

EMIGRANTS TO HAYTI.

The Norfolk Beacon, of July 18, says-We learn from Captain Green, of the schooner John S. Spence, in 11 days from Darien and the bay of Honduras. Cape Haytien, that the emigrants were very much dissatisfied with their situation,

EDUCATION OF HINDOO FEMALES:

The Baptist Magazine for July, states that the Rev. Eustace Carey, during his late visit to the United States; made efforts to excite an interest among Christians in fayour of Hindoo Female Schools. In Maine, he received several handsome donations for this object. It is stated that three schools of this kind, will be supported by the Baptist denomination in Boston. The annual thought, pretty general and correct; but mation of the government. expense of a school in which from 20 to 40 girls may be educated, is estimated at \$60. In Philadelphia, Mr. Carey received donations to the amount of \$250. Several raise \$1000—the interest of which is to be each-and a gentleman and his lady, who negligence or indifference, lose their portion support two schools.

TONNAWANDA SCHOOL.

The school among the Seneca Indians, at Tonnawanda, Gennessee county, New York, appears; by the latest advices, to be in a promising condition. The opposition to it, which was at first manifested by the pagan party, has ceased; and it is at present either patronized by all, or not discouraged by the conduct of any. Three of these Indians have recently been baptized, who are the first fruits of this mission; and it is believed that they are the first of their tribe that ever descended, like the Lord of glory, into the waters of baptism.

The funds contributed to this school by of whom are young, have bowed their the United States' Government, and by the to the yoke of Christ, been buried Baptist General Convention, have been found inadequate to its support. We think arch at Burnt Hills, under the pastoral it necessary that this fact should be made Rol Elder Whiting. In the same letter public. We recommend the subject to the regions that a gracious work is carry- consideration of all who take an interest in In in the town of Half Moon: Some of the lamentable condition of the Indian, and arent ages have yielded to the mild scep- especially to our Christian brethren in Newlesus, and between 60 and 70 have York, who reside in the neighbourhood of

UTILITY OF TRACTS.

The Rev. Neah Davis, of Norfolk, Virninia, in a letter to the Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, communicates some beneficial influences that resulted from the circulation of tracts, in places where these little messengers were before unknown. His letter is dated July 7th, and is as fol-

Enclosed you have Ten Dollars, which please to have placed to the credit of the Depository here. It has come to my hands in a way that deserves mention. In going his prudence and discernment, that, to the Portsmouth Association, in May last, he died, for the moment, it seemed I took a bundle of tracts for distribution, hast support in this world was gone; and some bound volumes for sale. One of nothing but inevitable ruin awaited the the latter, with several loose tracts, fell into But this very consternation excited the hands of brother Jacob Darden, of South to exertion; and, by the Divine bless- Quay Church, Southampton county, Va. a more than one hundred supporters were Although in years, and having read accounts added to the society. About this time, of our General Tract Society from the commencement, he had never seen a tract. Upon south, (which I had formed going home, he circulated the tracts he had than a year before,) I was drawn here, obtained: At a subsequent meeting, he proposed to the ladies and youth of the South Their severe bereavement, moreover, Quay church and congregation, to make up a small contribution for the purchase of tracts, that they might be circulated gene-Ayers, we trust, have not been in vain. A rally in the vicinity, as a preparatory step derable number have become the hope- to the formation of an Auxiliary Society. Subjects of regenerating grace—twenty They readily put \$10 43 cts. into his hands brebeen baptized into the fellowship of our for that purpose, one half of which has been durch, and several have joined themselves laid out in tracts now published, and the

Instances of individual exertion, and libeings of brighter prospects! To HIM be rality of this sort, deserve to be known, for the encouragement of others. Thus, a single person in a church may, by a little effort, accomplish something in this good cause. If ministers and leading members of lonization Society, has acknowledged the churches are properly disposed, there can They could not have witnessed, with indifreceipt of contributions to the Society, from be no difficulty in making our Tract Society

> I consider this circumstance peculiarly gratifying, because they have thus put their money at the disposal of the General Society, that its operations may be assisted. If all the auxiliaries would pay in advance, and at once send up the amount of their subscription, the printing of tracts might go on during the whole of the unhappy transac-

I had almost forgotten to mention, that all contributed for the purchase of more. Brother D. also states, that from his invitation to children, those of a poor man made up 25 cts. among themselves, which their father put into his hands. May the divine the part I have taken in the recent occur-The Governor of Georgia has given blessing follow the distribution of these messengers of salvation.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The following letter to a gentleman in is city, exhibits a deplorable want of evangelical ministers in these populous and rapidly increasing States, which should excite the attention of our brethren in more favoured parts of the country. The harvest truly is great; but the labourers are few.

NATCHEZ, June 18, 1825. DEAR BROTHER,

I have determined to forward to you a short epistle, chiefly of the petitionary character. Our hearts' desire, I am confident, address you with hope, believing that none cumstantial errour! would be sooner interested in my representation-none better acquainted with the needed aid, probably attainable.

About'a year since, I spent three weeks in New Orleans, and four or five weeks on the western coast, (as it is styled) of the Mississippi. My knowledge of the religious wants of the country was, before this, I ment in relation to the Agent, for the inforthey are clearly understood, I believe, by very few; and felt, I judge, by a less number. This country has, for years, been unnoticed, or merely dreaded by the propagaamong the tribes who may flourish here. In New Orleans, Baptists are almost extinct; not, I conclude, from the want of public favour, but simply, because they attempt nothing. Two missionaries at least, might, I doubt not, be stationed there, with hopeno expense to the Board. I see, there, thousands as really ignorant of true religion. I suppose, as the Indians of the eastern continent, or of our western wilderness. They are perfectly accessible. Let one of the missionaries be qualified to teach and preach Jesus Christ, in the French language: And why should he not expect great things? I feel strongly assured that a Protestant minister of decent talents and fair character, would be, at once, well received and supported, by three or four parishes on the west side of the river. In these parishes, the population is almost wholly French: They are tired of priest-craft and ignorance, and wish to be characteristically and really American: These are two objects of great importance; and are annually becoming more so. Are there no amiable, conciliating, evangelical young men, at the Columbian College, at Hamilton, or Waterville, to be spared for stations so needy, so important? Will you think of them; and employ your unwearied skill for their supply? The number and quality of preachers, in Louisiana and Mississippi, seriously demand the attention of our northern friends. Since January last, I have been endeavouring to discharge the duties of pastor in the little church of this place. But I have calls enough in the vicinity, to employ me industriously in itinerant labours. In this part of Mississippi, there are four Baptist ministers, who preach in as many counties. We need sincere,

There are two schools, near Natchez, destitute of teachers, to supply which I have been requested to make inquiries. Young men of exemplary piety would be preferred. One of them would be very pleasing, I think, to be a lay preacher. The yearly receipts of each, would, I am told, probably amount to 5 or 700 dollars. A Baptist brother offers to board a teacher, of this description, one year gratuitously.

clear-headed, evangelical labourers.

With my best wishes for your happiness and increasing usefulness, I am, affectionately, yours,

E. ESTES. Should this paper fall into the hands of ministering brother, who may feel it to Redeemer in this destitute region, he is retion will be paid to such communication.

WITHINGTON STATION.

The subjoined letter from the Rev. Lee Compere, Superintendent of the Withington station, is addressed to a gentleman in this city. The situation of our brethren at this station, must have been very trying. ference, the attempts that were made, by nominal Christians, to induce the Indians to abandon the lands they at present occupy, with the advances they had made in civilization, for wild lands beyond the Mississippi, on which, to obtain a subsistence, they would be obliged to return to the chase. We believe, however, that their deportment, tions that led to the late treaty, and that have since transpired; has been strictly cor-

FORT MITCHEL, July, 1825. DEAR BROTHER;

I avail myself of an opportunity to write to you from this place, lest some unfair representations should be made of me, for rences. In a time of such excitement and

confusion, we have not been suffered, for reasons that will shortly be made plain, to occupy, in every respect, a neutral ground. When the attempts were making to treat with the Indians, we considered it as our

duty to interfere as little as possible; and that there should be no plausible pretext against us, I thought it best to remain at home, and not attend either of the councils. But of late, we have thought it our duty, to adopt rather a different course.

The obvious corruption attending the treaty,-together with the influence it was making on the minds of these poor oppressed people, -as well as involving in it the honour of the United States,-induced me, at a very early period after its ratification, and were anxious to return to the United is the extension and glory of the kingdom of to make a statement of the matter. This Immanuel: From an end so important, statement will soon be seen to be correct, means and measures are inseparable; and except in one instance, where there is a cir-

It was with great reluctance I left home at the present time, to attend this meeting; ed us; but we think this is as complete a list and nothing but what I considered as an absolute call in Providence; could have induced me. I was called upon by Col. Crowel, to attend the meeting; -and by Major Andrews I have been required to make a state-

I am happy to state that, after a full examination, we have come to such an understanding, as induces me to believe that we shall, in future, have no cause of complaint. For the satisfaction of our brethren, when the walls friends in New-York have determined to tors of religion; but I think the time not I must beg that you will make an inquiry Wilson; Right Hand of Fellowship by Elder University of which is to be stated as inquiry when it will be recognized as a local plaint. very distant, when it will be regarded as a I must beg that you will make an inquiry appropriated to the support of one school, field of grand enterprise. And I am unwill- of Major Andrews, on his return to Washfor ever. Among the subscriptions we no- ing that the Baptists, whose success is not ington. I am happy to state, that he has tice two families, which support one school less gratifying than others, should, through acted a generous, a kind, and a friendly was ordained to the pastoral care of the part. He will feel a pleasure in giving such a statement, as, I am persuaded, will satisfy all parties-that I have done no more than my obligations to the general government, and to the cause of humanity required. As I wish to live in the affection and confidence of my brethren-which to me is next to ful prospects; and, after a short time, incur living in the approbation of a merciful God -I must again beg, for my satisfaction, that you will wait on that gentleman.

When I left home; our family, excepting wo of my little children, were well as usual. Our Indian children have been absent for some time, but have mostly returned ;-and our prospects, in the midst of all our difficulties, seem to brighten: I have all along been very careful against awakening an expectation that might not, after all, be realized; but recent circumstances constrain me to say,-I am obliged to hope that the Lord around us, and storms have almost been ready to break over our heads ;-but I believe life members of this Society. they will eventually empty themselves in mercy on our institution.

Yours, in the best of bonds, L. COMPERE.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

the generous citizens of New-York, on the came to hand on Tuesday last, and the 14th instant. He was escorted to the wharf meeting to which it refers commenced at the foot of Barclay-street, by the infantry yesterday. of the Artillery brigade, under the command of Col. Muir, and accompanied by the Mayor, and the members of the City Corporation:

In passing the line of the escort in Barclay-street, the General took leave of the officers in the most affectionate manner. The streets and wharves were crowded with citizens, who wished to catch a parting look at the illustrious visiter. As he stepped on board the steam-boat Pioneer, which had been tastefully decorated with flags, for his reception, a salute was fired from the wharf, and she put off. Not a cheer was uttered as the General departed. This was really a grand moral spectacle; and exhibits a state of feeling highly creditable to the city and to our country.

During his journey through New Jersey, the General every where met with the same cordial and enthusiastic reception which he experienced last year. On Saturday morning he took breakfast with Joseph Bonaparte, and in the afternoon he was received by the Committees of the Councils of Philadelphia, on board the steam-boat Delaware, which had been fitted up for the be his duty to labour for the honour of the purpose. He landed at Philadelphia, towards evening, amid the cheers of the citiquested to address a line on the subject to zens assembled on the wharves, and was other denominations. O, how compassor other left with me to be returned in the first the publisher, by whom immediate attentions. The Hall of Independence had House. The Hall of Independence had

been fitted up for his use, as a chamber of audience, in which, during his stay in that city, he will receive the numerous citizens and public bodies who delight to honour him as the Nation's Guest and Benefactor.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. David Shoemaker, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, was drowned, whilst bathing in the Potomac. It is supposed that he was seized with the cramp, when distant from a number of persons who were bathing at the same time, as he sunk without being noticed by any of them. Immediately after he was missed, efforts were made to recover his body, but they proved ineffectual until yesterday morning.

Mr. Shoemaker was a Clerk in the General Post Office, which appointment he received before the seat of government was removed to this city. He had uniformly sustained the reputation of a faithful public servant; and useful citizen. How strikingly does this visitation of Providence exemplify the truth of the passage-" In the midst of life we are in death !"

From the United States' Literary Gazette. Number of American Works published during the last Quarter. In the last six numbers of this Gazette, embracing a period of three months, we have collected and ublished the titles of one hundred and ighty-five new American works, including pamphlets and periodicals, which have issued from the different presses in the United States during that time. Nine of them are works of two volumes each, making in all one hundred and ninety four volumes. A goodly portion of them, however, are twelve und a half cent pamphlets, of which our authors and presses seem abundantly prolific. In the same numbers, we have published the titles of fifty foreign works, making sixty nine volumes, which have been reprinted in this country during the same time. The whole number of volumes, therefore, foreign and domestic, which have been issued from our presses, during the last three months, is two hundred and sixty three. Probably many works have been published, which have not reachas can be found in any journal in the country

ORDINATIONS.

for the same time.

On the 22d ult. in the meeting house of the 2d Baptist Church in Lyme, Connecticut, Brother HENRY STANWOOD was solemnly set apart by ordination to the Gospel minis-

try. The services were introduced by a select portion of Scripture, read by Elder Pierpont Brockett. Introductory prayer and Sermon, by Rev. Asa Wilcox. Text, 1 Tim. iv. 16.—Consecrating Prayer by El-Wilson; Right Hand of Fellowship by Elder Brockett; and the Concluding Prayer by Elder Nathan Wildman.

On the 29th ult. Rev. ELBRIDGE GALE ductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, Assistant to Dr. Gano; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Gammell, of Newport, from Exodus xxxiii. 15.; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Benedict; Charge by Rev. Mr. Gano; Right Hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Ludlow; Address to the Church by Rev. Mr. Shurtliff, and Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. West. At Walborough, Maine, on the 29th ult. Evangelist. Introductory Prayer and Ser-

Rev. SAMUEL CHISM, to the work of an mon, by Rev. D. D. Dunbar, of Nobleboro, consecrating prayer; by Rev. Phinehas Pillsbury, of the same town; Right Hand of fellowship by Rev. John Wakefield, of Warren; concluding prayer, by Rev. Job Wash-burn, of Thomaston.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The Agent has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the subscriptions of Ten Dollars from Thomas Stokes, Esq. of s with us. Clouds have gathered thick New-York City, and John Holman, of Cambridge, Abbeville, S. C. constituting them

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A friend to the Prosperity of Zion" has een received.

We regret that the notice of the meeting of the "North Carolina Baptist Society for General Lafayette took his final leave of Missions," did not reach us in season. It

MARRIED,

In Alexandria, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Captain R. H. CLEMENTS, to Miss ALICE L. RAMSAY, all of that place.

DIED,

On Friday, the 15th inst. at his residence, near Middletown, (Md.) Gen. Joseph Sweanwhich he was taken prisoner, and endured a long and painful confinement.

Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 23.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	То
Bacon	lb.	- 74	- 8
Candles	44	- 103	- 124
Cheese	- 44	- 12	- 14
Coffee, best	-	_ 19	- 21
- common -	46	- 16	- 18
Corn meal	bush.	- 55	- 624
Floor	barrel	5 00	5 50
White wheat -	46	5 25	6 00
Lard	16.	- 9	- 10
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1.75	20 702.25
Molasses	gall.	- 33	- 35
Oil, winter	**	- 65	- 75
Salt	sack	The state of the s	
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
common · ·	46	9 00	9 50
Whiskey, common -	gall.	_ 22	- 25
old -	gair.	- 45	- 43

Beetry.

From the London Baptist Magazine. at O that I had wings like a Dove ! for then would Ify away, and be at rest."-Psalm lv. 6.

THE souls that to Zion are bound, Great troubles must meet on the road; And dangers attend them around, Ere they reach to their happy abode: When I look to that mansion above, And think on the saints that are blest, I sigh for the wings of a dove, To bear me away to my rest.

When Satan would tempt me to sin, And lead me astray from my Lord, How hard is the contest within, Till he strengthen my soul from his word! O when will my Saviour remove This soul that is daily opprest; And grant me the wings of a dove, To fly to my heavenly rest?

When pain and disease bring my flesh To the verge of the dark and cold grave, How happy will be my egress, Since a mansion in glory I have! I'll rest on the arms of thy love, In Jesus's righteousness drest, And pray for the wings of a dove, To carry my soul to its rest. .

o then, with what wonder I'll gaze, And adore the perfections of God, And through vast eternity praise The merits of Christ and his blood! No more shall I wander or rove, Or sorrow e'er enter my breast; Nor need the kind wings of a dove, For then shall my soul be at rest. STORAS.

THE BIBLE.

The following lines are attributed to Lord Byron, and are said to have been written by him in his Bible.

Within this awful volume lies The mystery of mysteries. Oh! happiest they of human race, To whom our God has given grace, To hear, to read, to fear, to pray, To lift the latch, and force the way : But better had they ne'er been born, Who read to doubt, or read to scorn !

Miscellany.

DUTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Extracts from the Discourse of the Rev

Francis Wayland, delivered in Boston, at the late Public Fast in Massachusetts. "In many respects, the nations of Christendom collectively, are becoming someeach other more, and attaching themselves questions are becoming of less, and general burthen were taken off. I have mentioned be to God, men have at last begun to un- you. It was not forgotten yesterday at the derstand the rights, and feel for the wrongs table of the Lord, and will be remembered, of angry theologians. of each other. Mountains interposed do I trust, on Wednesday, at a meeting at Ketnot so much make enemies of nations. Let tering. You would easily see, in a letter the trumpet of alarm be sounded, and its like that you have written, if it came from notes are now heard by every nation, wheth- another, evident traces of deep Christian er of Europe or America. Let a voice, experience. I think I mentioned to you borne on the feeblest breeze, tell that the the cause of an excellent person of my rights of man are in danger, and it floats congregation, who was so dejected that for and ocean, until it has vibrated on the ear lifted his eyes to see sun, moon, or stars, Let the arm of oppression be raised to burthen was taken off in a moment, and crush the feeblest nation on earth, and there never returned. Who can tell what God will be heard every where, if not the shout may do now? of defiance, at least a deep-toned murmur of implacable displeasure. It is the cry and with them I will end my letter. The of aggrieved, insulted, much-abused man.-It is human nature waking in her might from the slumber of ages, shaking herself the grace, which a thousand of those prefrom the dust of antiquated institutions, cious passages of Scripture speak, you cangirding herself for the combat, and going forth conquering and to conquer; and wo unto the man, wo unto the dynasty, wo unto the party, and wo unto the policy, on whom shall fall the scath of her blighting indigna ther let me charge them on the enemy of

shall eventually triumph, as we trust in God matter from those who, it may be, like to it will, who can tell how splendid are the discourage or in any way to hurt you, yet destinies which will then await this country! One feeling, the love of liberty, will to a select few, who may, being near you, have cemented together all the nations of join in seasons of social prayer to the God try! One feeling, the love of liberty, will the earth. Though speaking different languages, and inhabiting different regions, all will be but one people, united in the pursuit of one object, the happiness of the whole. And at the head of this truly holy alliance, if faithful to her trust, will then this nation be found. The first that taught invariable friendship, your sympathizing them to be free; the first that suffered in the contest; the nation that most freely and most firmly stood by them in the hour of their calamity; at her feet will they lay the tribute of universal gratitude. Each one bound to her by every sentiment of in-terest and affection, she will be the centre of the new system, which shall then emerge out of the chaos of ancient institutions. Henceforth she will sway for ages the destinies of the world.

"Who of us does not kindle into enthusiasm as he contemplates the mighty interests connected with the prosperity of this country? With the success of our institutions, the cause of man throughout the civilized world seems indissolubly interwoven."

"When I look forward over the long track of coming ages, the dim shadows of unborn nations pass in solemn review before me, and each, by every sympathy which binds together the whole brotherhood of man, implores this country to fulfil that destiny to which she has been summoned by an all-wise Providence, and save a sinking world from temporal misery and eternal

From the Connecticut Observer. DR. DODDRIDGE.

A friend has put into our hands an original letter of the Rev. Dr. Doddridge, to a female friend of his, who was afterwards married to a clergyman in this State, to which she removed from England, and where she resided till her death-distinguished through life for every amiable and Christian virtue. It was addressed to her when in a state of mental depression.

NORTHAMPTON, (England) ? August 26, 1746. Ever honoured and beloved friend,

Great pleasure, indeed, and great pain has your letter given me; pleasure, as letter from you, and as a letter in which the rays of your piety break through all the gloom: yet pain, exquisite pain, to think what a heart, formed by nature and by grace like yours, must feel, in the situation you so pathetically describe. But when I address myself to comfort and advise you, I am quite at a loss. I see where the errour lies, but I cannot bring you to see it. If peace never come before perfection, I still believe, notwithstanding the boasts of some of our new sects, it will be an everlasting stranger to our world. But my great comfort as to dear Miss S. is, that perfection will soon come, and with it not My real thoughts of only peace but joy. just after our last much regretted parting. Had I more interest above, you would fare better; but, alas! I have but little, and deserve none. Perhaps no four petitions, which personal friendship ever dictated, were more frequently or more ardently adof your mourning, sympathizing friend, than that the life of Colonel Gardiner might be guarded; his son converted; your exyour own soul sensibly and abundantly comforted.

But what shall I say by way of complaint on these heads? Hath not Mr. S., in comparison of whom, my Heavenly Father ceived by faith alone, you know, he declarknows how inconsiderable I appear to myself, in what is most excellent in the hu- church. This was the theme on which he man soul, hath not Mr. S. himself prayed dwelt with the greatest earnestness and fredaily, though in vain, with respect to the loss, for succeeding months and years.

As for myself and my own frames of late, troubles; yet I may hint it to you, that as courses, which he delivered at Wittem-God is of late much withdrawn from my often been. I never had less of the presence of God in secret, and often find a sad peculiarities—of the age and author of the barrenness and coldness in public. My harp, as well as yours, hangs on the willows, at former times, and go forth to the duties dew. The reformation, like a mighty torover valley and mountain, across continent one whole year he knew not that he ever of the remotest dweller in Christendom. except when just on the horizon, whose

Two little pieces of advice I would give, one is, that you every day fix on some promise for your meditation; for if you weigh not surely go on to wrong such a God and such a Saviour by these base and unworthy suspicions. Pardon me, that before I am aware, I call them so, though yours, or rayour peace, who takes a malicious pleasure in suggesting them. The other is, "If the cause of true religion and of man that though you continue to conceal this you would freely and fully communicate it of all grace and comfort on this account.

Recommending myself to your prayers, which I greatly need, I shall conclude by assuring you that dead and low as my thoughts at present generally are, I am with sensible emotions of most affectionate gratitude and friend.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE.

From Dr. Green's Sermons. CHRIST, THE GLORY OF THE GOSPEL.

converts, made and edified by the preaching of the cross. Nor have we the least reason to believe, that the preaching of the other apostles was different from that of one and the same Spirit, and doubtless purmanner of discourse, left us in the Acts, detestimony, as the mouth of the whole apostolic college, before the Jewish Sanhedrim, and especially his discourse to Cornelius, and those that were assembled with him, show clearly that it was Jesus Christ, and swer for it before the tribunal of God. him crucified, that was the burden of his The powder being now brought, his body

ed, by the instrumentality of which the fect, which at all events his death would moment into my mind-it was like a but thunder. I have never see that ed, by the instrumentality of which the have probably produced. The most tender thunder. I have never got rid of it; a bold think it no more than an events mis the abold the primitive church was formed, edified, have probably produced. The most tender now I think it no more than an events mis the abold the primitive church was formed. There was no whole primitive church was formed, edified, and established in the world. There was no philosophical, and rhetorical, and legal, and in his behalf, and even at the moment of his dissolution, he was consecrated as a martyr pitied and saved me." sion or complete disguise of the doctrine of the cross, as there has been in every succeeding age. It was exactly this which was employed by the false teachers in the Corinthian church. And what were its effects Such as they have commonly been sinceformality, self-exaltation, claims to superior knowledge and sagacity, controversy corruption, immorality, profaning sacred institutions, and alienation from apostolic truth and apostolic men. It probably was never made instrumental to gain a single convert to genuine Christianity, for our apostle solemnly warns Timothy to avoid and oppose it altogether.

Look now to the Protestant Reformation And here, if we inquire why reformation was necessary-the answer will be, that although there were things innumerable that called for it, yet, in the opinion of the great Reformer himself, no single thing demanded it so loudly and imperiously, as this that the doctrine of justification with God. solely by the merits and righteousness of Christ, had been buried and lost amidst the corruptions and superstitions of anti-Christian Rome. Yet, as fable sometimes indicates that its origin was truth, so in the very superstition of popery, we find evidence that the your case, and the best counsel it lays in doctrine of which I speak was the doctrine my poor power to give, you had at large, of the apostolic age. Had not the doctrine of the cross been prominent in the faith of the primitive church, and much insisted on by her public teachers, the superstitious no-tions which afterwards obtained in regard to the cross, had probably never existed. It was in place of the sacred doctrine of Christ dressed to the Throne of Grace, by the lips crucified, that corrupt superstition and will worship substituted images of the cross, the worship of the cross, the sign of the cross, and veneration for pretended relics of the cellent father restored to his work; and cross. To banish the superstition, and to restore the genuine dectrine, was, by his own statement, the most important part of the work of Luther. Justification by the righteousness of Christ, imputed to us and reed to be the article of a standing or falling quency. He has embodied his sentiments and arguments in his practical commentary on the epistle of Paul to the Gallatians, will say but little, lest I increase your made up of a series of public, popular disto sensible manifestations and converse, burg. Never had I read an uninspired book in which the very kind of preaching which soul. My spirits are strangely dissipated we now contemplate, is more clearly exand broke,—as my rest, since my fever, has hibited; strongly marked, indeed, with the peculiarities-some of them exceptionable

And in the same strain, with little variaand when I attempt to strike, it is quite out tion, did all the reformers preach. You of tune. Disappointments and troubles, of know the effect. Apostolic preaching was one kind and another, bear hard upon me crowned with apostolic success. While for want of more faith in God, and love to thus they preached and wrote, converts him. I know not how to shape myself as were multiplied like drops of the morning of life; and the sad consequences of my rent, carried all before it. And how was it what analogous to our own Federal Republic. Antiquated distinctions are breaking ever I turn my eyes. Oh, that I were rid Not so much by the violent opposition of its away, and local animosities are subsiding. of these burthens, and at rest with my dear adversaries, as by the errours and misdi-The common people of different countries brethen that are gone home before me. Tis rected zeal of its friends. They turned the are knowing each other better, esteeming not affectation, but real simple truth, when force of their minds, and the vigour of their say I feel myself utterly unworthy a place efforts, from the defence and propagation of to each other by various manifestations of in the prayers, much less in the daily, con- essential gospel truth, to wordy and angry reciprocal good will. It is true, every nastant prayers of such Christians as your controversy, relative to points, which protion has still its separate boundaries and its father and yourself; and in my poor low bably none of them considered as essential. bably none of them considered as essential. individual interests; -but the freedom of state am sometimes ready to say, I am a With these controversies, the minds both of interests to adjust themselves to each other, tinues to love you, my dear friend, with parties were formed and embittered, and most entirely stayed; and the peaceful Mequestions of greater importance. Thanks your case to Mr. G. and J. without naming lancthon panted for the heavenly rest, that

PATRICK HAMILTON.

Among the English martyrs to the cause of the reformation in Scotland, was Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fearn, a young man descended from an illustrious family. Having heard the doctrine preached by the reformers, he determined to visit Germany to acquire the knowledge of them from the fountain head. He there became acquainted with Luther and Melancthon, and entered with ardent zeal into their reforming views. Returning to his native country, he boldly proclaimed the doctrines he had heard. The clergy were alarmed; they resolved upon his death. Upon a charge of heresy he was summoned before a clerical council. They not only disregarded the arguments which he produced in his defence, but treated him with indignity and scorn. They pronounced the awful sentence, delivering him over to the secular power, that he might suffer the shocking death which the barbarity of men professing to be the teachers of a religion of mercy had destined for all upon whom they could fix the imputation of heresy. The area before the gate of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews, was the spot fixed upon for his execution; and, with aggravated cruelty, he was upon the same day in which he had been condemned, led forth to the stake.

His intrepidity was worthy of the cause in which he was to suffer. While the fire was preparing, he exhibited his usual courtesy and beneficence to his attendants. He gave to them some small tokens of his regard, and when the executioners were surrounding with combustible materials the stake to which he was fastened, he raised his eyes to heaven, and recommended his soul to God. He was destined to undergo the utmost severity of bodily anguish. From negligence or from accident he was only par-All the churches which Paul gathered tially scorched by the first conflagration, and from among the heathen, were composed of in that state he remained until gunpowder was brought from the castle at a considerable distance. With barbarous and horrid cruelty, the Friars at this time harassed him with their importunities to recant. One Paul. They were all taught and guided by Campbell, who had betrayed him and proved his accuser, was the most importunate sued the same method of spreading the and insulting. The best feelings of the heart Gospel. Besides, the short notices of their must have been deeply wounded by such an manner of discourse, left us in the Acts, de-monstrate that such was indeed the fact. mildly beseeched his deceitful friend to re-Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost, his tire, and not embitter the sad moments which he had hastened. When this gentle and affecting admonition was disregarded, he, in a more solemn tone, reproached him for his perfidy, and called upon him to an-

powerful and wonder working addresses. We may therefore affirm, with confidence, that it was the preaching of Christ crucifiwhich he supported them, increased the efhis brother, "Oh! Tom, when that ship that it was the preaching of Christ crucifiwhich he supported them, increased the efhove in sight of distress, came to their relief. He returned, and in relating it, said to
his brother, "Oh! Tom, when that ship
hove in sight, my words to you came in a

to the truth:

The fall of Campbell strengthened the feelings excited. Struck with horror at the unworthy part he had acted, and impressed with the dying words of Hamilton, his reawith the dying words of Hamilton, his reason was impaired, and his imagination haunt-son was impaired, and his imagination haunt-wonderful instance of a wonderful instance of the ed, and after ingering 2001 and despair, he life when in imminent danger,

WARNING TO SCOFFERS.

"The triumph of the Wicked is short."

At a village in K-, there lived a farm r, who, like too many others, was without God in the world; and though his heavenly Father caused the dew to descend, and gave rain to moisten the earth, that it might yield " seed to the sower, and bread to the eater," yet this unhappy man continued, through a long succession of years, more igthrough a long succession of years, more ignorant than the beasts of the field by which the room; when beholding his and the fee ne was surrounded.

On the introduction of the Gospel into the village where he lived, although many came to the light, he rebelled yet the more, and derided every thing sacred. Amongst other things, he possessed a lime-kiln, which, in derision, he used profanely to call "his little hell." One evening, whilst his religious neighbours were holding a prayer meeting in a friend's house, they heard a loud and distressing cry for help, and on inquiring into the cause, discovered the wife of Mr. in great agony, for her husband had aproached too near " his little hell," his foot ad slipped,-and he was so completely reduced by the intense heat of the kiln, that not a vestige of him could be found! " Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth."

Psalm lviii. 11.) Mr. ---, of the same village, discovered great enmity to God and godliness; and, ving next door to an active follower of our Saviour, endeavoured to show the opposition of his heart in many different ways. At one period, (not long before his death,) in order o ridicule this pious neighbour, he dressed ip a figure in the clerical habit, and placed it outside of his door, kneeling before a chair, as if in the act of prayer, and then stood by it, on purpose to call the attention of those who passed that way; but even the unthinking part of the inhabitants of the village were shocked at his conduct; and finding that his end was defeated, and that the shame was all his own, he removed it into the house.

One night he was taken suddenly ill; and n his extremity, sent for that friend whose way and character he had before despised. He went immediately to counsel him and pray with him; but in a few hours he was called to stand before "the Judge of quick and dead."

On returning from the house, the friend saw the figure above alluded to placed behind the door. Surely such a one reminds us of those awful words, "The candle of the wicked shall be put out:" (Prov. xxiv. 20.) "The wicked shall be silent in darkness." (1 Sam. ii. 9.) -, Sept. 1824.

From the Mariner's Magazine. SEAMEN IN THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

In a British ship which was in the battle of the Nile, there was but one Bible among seven hundred men. They were more than commercial intercourse is allowing those worm and no man. Yet this worm con- teachers and learners became engrossed, two years before they entered a port where they could purchase the Scriptures in the and thus rendering the causes of collision constant tenderness, and would lift up its vital piety, wounded in the house of its English language. During this time, one of of vastly less frequent occurrence. Local head a little, if it could hear that your friends, languished, till its progress was al- the sailors possessing a Bible, read it to a messmate who was ill, and conversed with him, till he proved the means of his conversion to God: these read the word of God to others, and conversed to them about what they had read; by which means there were several in the ship who evidently understood and experienced the power of the Gospel. The first three of these men formed themselves into a society, which afterwards increased to thirteen.

Previous to the battle of the Nile, as many of them as had opportunity, associated for prayer, and committed themselves and each other to God, supposing they might never meet one another again, as they were then in sight of the French fleet. Their ship was in the heat of the action, but they were all mercifully preserved in the day of battle, not either of them being killed or wounded. Two of their number were placed at one gun, where three of their shipmates were killed by one ball; but they were not injured. Such preservation excited their attention; and the first opportunity, after the confusion of the battle, they met for thanksgiving to Him who so remarkably answered their prayers. When they came into port, it appeared their conduct had gained he confidence of their superiors; for on one half of their number asking for leave to go on shore, thinking it improper for the whole to go at once, the commanding officer, much like a gentleman, when he was informed they wished to spend the Sabbath on shore for the purpose of worship, said. "You may for the purpose of worship, said, " You may go, and take all your party with you." 'They ound their way to the place of worship. It being the day of the administration of the Lord's Supper, having shown the rules of their society, and conversed freely with the elergyman of the port, they were cheerfully admitted at the table of the Lord. I found these men (says the clergyman) much better acquainted with doctrinal, experimental, and practical divinity, than could have been reasonably expected. But with the Bible in their hands, and the Holy Spirit for their teacher, is it any wonder they were well taught?

From the Mariner's Magazine.

NAUTICAL ANECDOTE. A careless sailor, on going to sea, addressed his religious brother in words like these: -"Tom, you talk a great deal about religion and providence; and if I should be wrecked, and a ship was to heave in sight and take me off, I suppose you would call it a merciful providence. It is all very well; but I believe no such thing—these things happen like other things, by mere chance, and you call it providence, that is all." He went upon his voyage, and the case he put hypothetically, was soon literally true: he was wrecked, and remained upon the wreck three days, when a ship appeared, and see-ing their signal of distress, came to their re-

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

In the Memoirs of the late Rev. William Lee, formerly a missionary in India, with wonderful instance of the preservation

"Among the English gentlemen who paid Mr. Lee particular attention, was Mr Churchill, whose residence was about twilles from the Mission-house, at Vizage patam. One evening as he was recli a sofa, reflecting on his mournful loss recent death of his lady,) and watching recent death or his lady,) and watching the slumbers of his two little ones, who were near him on a bed, he was suddenly alarmed with the prospect of a terrible death for them as well as for himself, and as such delivered both from the peril and the fer the room; when, beholding his own image a large mirror, he rushed forwards broke it into a thousand pieces, and the immediately fled from the spot! the alarm and horror thus excited the productive of injury to Mr. Church health, does not appear; he did not, home ong survive the event."

"An earthquake may be bid to spare, The man that's strangled by a hair."

GOD'S HOUSE,

A flippant youth, who had accompanied great and good man to the sanctuary, we finding fault with the arrangement of the speaker's discourse-with his pronunciation and his gestures, and asked the old gentle man what he thought of the preacher: "Sir," said he, "when I am in God's house, attend ing to eternal truth, I never stop to dable with criticism." Would there not be less in committed, and more good accomplished would not God be better pleased, and Salan oftener defeated, if every one who entersti temple of Jehovah, should enter it with the spirit of this venerable man!

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE

BAPTIST HYMN BOOK

IN TWO PARTS.

PART L-CONTAINING PSALMS AND HIMS: Designed for Public Worship. PART II .- CONTAINING SPIRITUAL SONGS: Principally designed for Social and Private Worship.

> Selected from various Author, BY WILLIAM P. BIDDLE.

WILLIAM J. NEWBORN, Pastors of Baptist Churches in North Carolin

RECOMMENDATION.

HAVING carefully examined the selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, entitled. "The Baptis. Hymn Book," by Wm. P. Biddle, and Wm. J. Newborn, we have no hesitation to state our unqualified approbation of the work. The Hymns and Songs appear to be well chosen, of a character truly evangelical, embracing a great variety of subjects, and well calculated for public and private devotion. As such, we cordially recommend it to our brethren, hoping that the divine blessing may attend it.

O. B. BROWN, LUTHER RICE.

District of Columbia, to wit:

BEIT REMEMBERED, That on the tweety-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and trentyfus and of the Independence of the United Saturd America, the forty-minth, John S. Mechan, of the Sixting of the District Court for the District of Columbia the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as propriess, in the words following, to wit:

**The Retriet Herman Reals in two barts. Part I. centure the columbia that the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as propriess, in the words following, to wit:

"The Baptist Hymn Book; in two parts. Part 1. centur-ing Psatms and Hymns: designed for public worship. Part 2. containing Spiritual Songs: principally designed fr social and private worship. Selected from worstess authors by William P. Biddle and William J. Newborn, Panary Baptist churches in North Carolina."

"I will sing with the spirit; I will sing with the understanding also.—I Cor. xiv. 15."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the Units. States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and leads to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the intercein mentioned"—and also to the act entitled "an est supplementary to an act entitled "an set for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and hooks, to the authors and proprietors of such copies damp, the times therein mentioned, and extending the bestimation of the copies of the copies of maps, charts, and the times therein mentioned, and extending the bestimation of the copies of th

REMOVAL.

PENNELL PALMER

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, Captomers, and the Citizens generally, that he has removed to the old established Hat Store, Two doors East of Brown's Hotel, Penn Act. where he intends, as usual, to manufacture, so cording to order, and keep constantly on hand, a very superior assortment of

MATS.

ture. viz: New York, Philadelphia, and Bali-more: to the inspection of which, he respect-fully invites the attention of all before they purchase elsewhere purchase elsewhere. ---

DRAB HATS.

Just finishing, an assortment of Light Dra Hats, suitable for Summer wear, I none in the City. May 7—tf.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MEATLY EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.



Columbian Sti Published every Saturday, JUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIS ERAL CONVENTION, THE COLUMBIAN OFFIC

NORTH E STREET, WASHINGTON CITY. Three dollars per annum

robtaining five responsible The entitled to the Star gratis, . If he will himself become gatis, so long as he retains fit to the payment, he shall rece nunications for publication in the tes on business, should be addre JOHN S. MEEHAN,

PUBLISHER. etisements, by the square, 50 meceeding insertion, 25 cent

communications.

PRESENTER, CATECHIST OF ANDRIA. n, an illustrious father of the man of great parts and learn

at Alexandria in Egypt, ab 185; and afterwards obtained of Adamantius, either because ntine strength of mind w him to go through so many vas that invincible firmness wit d the sharpest persecution presents him as having be cated a heathen; but Euse roved, that his parents wer His father, Leonides, took mder his own management, a in at home some time; he tan ages and profane learning, b criptures; some portion of whim to learn and repeat e em's inclination suited exact ther's design, so far as that his studies with the most ext mal and ardour : but being end at apprehension and a strong le would not content himself which at first presented er endeavoured to dive i and allegorical explications looks. This probably sugge erthat he might fall into that n ing, which, in fact, proved a purce of all his errours, and autiously advised him, not etrate too far in the study tures, but to content his most clear, obvious, and nat appears that from a forward went, he was already deep that "furor allegoricus," as m calls it; that rage of expo dures allegorically, which

or him: he had, for his ma by, Ammonius, the famou sopher; and in divinity, the Clement of Alexandria. a he imbibed the Platonic which he afterwards so m his Christianity, and ga any singular and heret have distinguished him a e writers; but amidst th aland theological pursuits, h ate several arts and scie mal and powerful was his ne relates, he acquire and knowledge in geomet ic, grammar, rhetoric, love seventeen years of a ution under the Emp an at Alexandria, in 202; being seized and impri in Christ, Origen would red himself to the persecutor It zeal he had to suffer mar nother resolutely opposed and he was detained agains letter to his father yrdom, in which he e thus: " Stand steadfast, " no regard to us after you he your resolution." Leo by his son, resolved to p hyrdom, and was accordi after; and though his

me poverty, his goods

configurated, yet Origen. oon after entirely to hum

to be even a distemper, a

to excesses which can nev

The had been some time

s father, other preceptors w